



# THE CLIMAX.

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## ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	One Week	Two Weeks	Three Weeks	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
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4 inches	3.25	6.00	8.75	11.50	13.75	15.50	17.50
5 inches	4.00	7.50	11.00	14.25	17.00	19.75	22.50
6 inches	4.75	9.00	13.00	17.00	20.25	23.50	27.00
7 inches	5.50	10.50	15.00	19.75	23.75	27.50	31.50
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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.  
We are authorized to announce HON. JOHN C. CHENEY, late County Judge, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WEDNESDAY, - - APRIL 10, 1895.

## FREE TURNPIKES.

The subject of Free Turnpikes is agitating the public mind in Kentucky more at the present than any other local topic. It is a question which, if submitted to a vote of the people in any county, will carry by a large majority. The custom of paying tolls has become onerous to the masses, and they will seize the first opportunity offered, to throw off the burden. The law relative to the purchase of turnpikes by counties, which we publish in connection herewith, is lodged about to a great extent, so much so, that a petition including the names of twenty-five per cent. of the qualified voters in a county, must be presented to the fiscal court before they can take action in the premises. The purchase and keeping up of the many miles of turnpike will be a heavy cost to the taxpayers, and the thousands of poor people, white and black, non-taxpayers, who are now compelled to pay a just proportion of the expense of keeping up the repairs on the various roads, through the system of tolls will have free use of the roads, and enjoy the same benefits as are enjoyed by their neighbors who pay for this free road. This class of people will, from selfish motives, vote the taxes on the counties and escape, send free, from the payment of a just proportion of the money necessary to keep these roads in repair. This is one view to be taken; another is that many of the pikers are a burden to the stockholders and they will only be too glad to vote for and aid a proposition that looks towards relieving them, and not only that but perhaps paying them handsomely for their bankrupt properties. Another class of citizens will vote for free turnpikes on the ground that by relieving the farmer from paying tolls, he will come more frequently into the county towns to trade and thus build up business in the county seats. A sound and plausible argument, and true to the letter, as has been explained in Ohio where a system of free pikers now exist.

Again, the owners of the pikers will seize upon the opportunity to make the most out of their holdings and if through any chance they obtain control of the purchasing power, the pikers will reap an unearned value at once. The Glasgow Times once published the saying of some railroad man, who, referring to the practice of asking enormously high prices for stock killed by trains, said: "The best way to improve the stock of horses in Kentucky is to cross them with a locomotive." So with turnpike stock. If the fiscal courts desire to purchase, they will find each other's stock has been crossed by something, making it more valuable, and the poorest of the lot will be worth the maximum price of \$800 per mile. Further, no turnpike company is obliged to sell to the county even if the majority of the voters were in favor. Many of our pikers pay well as an investment and the amount of \$800 per mile would be no temptation to their owners. The fiscal courts will therefore find themselves confronted with a great variety of interests, and they will indeed prove themselves to be wise statesmen if from the multiplicity of counsel, and of all ways lead to ensure themselves they are able to select a wise and beneficent course, one that will be productive of the most good to the greatest number.

In Madison county there are in round numbers, 180 miles of turnpike, at least one-third of this is already owned by the county and has cost from \$500 to \$1,000 per mile for construction, and the miles of some of the pikers owned by individuals cost at from \$1500 to \$5,000 per mile. Suppose for the sake of an estimate we are enabled to buy the remaining two-third interest in said pikers at \$800 per mile. 120 miles at \$800 equals \$96,000. This is something near the amount of the money that will be called upon to assume, without taking into account the expenses of repairing same from year to year.

As you will see the law provides that the courts may, having obtained such interests, collect tolls necessary to keep the pikers in repair &c. We have not sufficiently studied the question to take a stand for or against the proposition but are in search of light and desire to view the subject and weigh it impartially before deciding.

Our first impulse is for free pikers, but as you will see it carries with it renewed burdens for the packhorses who are already groaning under their load.

We present Sec. 4728 of the General Statutes as amended in 1894, for your perusal:

Sec. 4728. It is as many as twenty-five per cent. of the qualified voters of any county shall sign and deliver to the fiscal court of such county a petition requesting the subject of taxation for the purposes (for the purchasing of turnpike stock) mentioned in this act shall be submitted to the voters of the county at the next regular county or State election to be held thereon, thereupon the judge of said court shall order an election for this purpose, and if it be found that a majority of the voters voting are in favor of levying said tax, it shall be ordered by said court, and then such fiscal court shall have the right and power to levy, and cause to be collected, taxes on all the taxable property in their counties respectively, not to exceed ten cents on each hundred dollars' worth of said property in any one year, which shall be applied by said courts exclusively to the payment for all such stocks as may be subscribed for under the order of said

courts in pursuance of the provision of this act. But no subscription of stock shall be made by said courts, except to aid incorporated turnpike road companies in the purchase of such roads as have been, or may hereafter be, the exclusive owner or owners of such roads, and which have hitherto been operating such roads for the benefit of such incorporated companies exclusively; and not more than eight hundred dollars per mile shall be subscribed by such courts to aid in the purchase of an interest in such roads, and said courts shall hold such interests heretofore mentioned for the sole use and benefit of the traveling public, and no more tolls shall be charged and collected for the use of such roads than will be necessary to keep the same in proper repair and other necessary incidental expenses. Provided, however, the fiscal court may, upon a favorable vote of the people of the county, keep up such turnpike roads by levying a tax not exceeding ten cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the county, instead of collecting tolls on such roads.

## DUNN'S REPORT.

Returns of the importance given this week show the condition of retail trade in March throughout the country, and the distribution of goods to final consumers in comparison with the same month in 1894 and 1893. While the returns fully given on other pages cannot be condensed into a single comparison, and the view of widely differing conditions in different sections and branches, might in that form be the less useful, there is gratifying evidence that in most trades and districts marked improvement over 1894 realized, though, on the whole, rather smaller than in 1893. Everywhere, also, the occurrence of Easter in March last year, and in April this year, is found to account for much difference in the volume of retail trade, especially in dry goods and millinery, and the severe weather and backwardness of the season, also retard recovery. While the volume of trade, in quantities of goods sold, is nevertheless larger than last year, but on the whole smaller than 1893, the main difference in comparison with 1893 is found in the general decline of prices, which makes trade in value smaller even where it is clearly as large or larger in quantity.

Accounts from the chief centres of wholesale trade are also encouraging this week. There is not only hopeful spirit but real gain in business, though not evenly distributed geographically or as to branches of trade.

## THE COUNTIES MUST PAY THEM.

Judge Gardner, the State inspector, has been at work for some weeks upon the examination of a batch of claims against the State from Whitley county. He believed that a large number of these were not justly payable by the State. The recent ruling of the Attorney-General on the subject, requiring the counties to pay, and justifies his efforts. It will result in the rejection of more than \$400 worth of these claims. They all came from Whitley county. A large part of them are for witnesses, etc., in cases transferred from Knox to Whitley. The ruling is that these claims can not be paid by the State, and if paid at all must be paid by Perry and Knox counties, the lawless counties, in which fair and impartial trials were impossible. Frankfort Capital.

The firm at Winchester, Ky., composed of K. J. Hampton and J. L. Bosley was dissolved on the 1st inst. K. J. Hampton retiring. Bro. Bosley will now, in all probability, "go it alone."

Later. Our neighbor, The Sun, has again changed hands although the firm style still remains the same. The Sun Publishing Company, of which K. J. Hampton has retired, and the new firm is composed of J. L. Bosley, Jas. R. Broadbent and Jas. J. Adams, Jr. L. Bosley will be editor and W. T. Adams local editor. The new firm is composed of splendid gentlemen and will add to the popularity of the paper. Mr. Hampton retires with a good record as a numerous constituency. The politics of the paper will be Republican as of yore. Winchester Democrat.

Hon. W. J. Stowe has been again announced as a candidate for Governor and again says that he is not a candidate. He reminds the writer of Seymour, of New York, along in the seventies. He was continually declining the nomination tendered through the medium of the newspapers, but when tendered by the convention accepted without a murmur. In fact wanted it badly.

On Friday night at a religious meeting in progress at Athol, Braintree county, two men Crouch and Bryan became involved in a difficulty when Bryan drew a pistol and killed Crouch. Bryan is now in jail at Jackson. It is a fine thing that Braintree built a new jail last fall. She certainly has use for it now.

It is said that a Nicholas county farmer will plant thirty acres of red pepper. He has a contract with a pickle factory. He did not know but perhaps he is in league with the d--. Was endeavoring to get up a miniature hades or something similar.

It is feared that a genuine case of small pox has developed at Helges, Clark county. The case is, Mrs. Mary Jessy; of Ashland, who is visiting her father, Gus Mullins. The Board of Health have the case in charge.

The residence of Phil Lisle, near Elkin, was burned Wednesday night. He had \$500 insurance on his house and \$100 on his furniture in Poynter's "Big 17" agency. His loss will be considerably greater.

Mr. Stowe should either "shoot or give the gun," for if he don't watch out the game will soon be out of his reach. He has been taking aim long enough. The Spectator.

Mr. BAET HANLEY, a lively 75-year-old widower, and Miss Hicks, 25-years-old, were married last week. They belong in Russell county.

The bicycle fever is raging at Midway. The Clipper says new wheels arrive each day, and that quite a number of ladies are purchasing wheels.

GEN. RANSON, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, has arrived at his post of duty. He will be officially received by President Diaz this week.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED convicts are confined in the prisons of the State. About 1300 of this number are at Frankfort and the remainder at Edlyville.

We got out a nice job of Horns and Jacks last week for B. F. Wilson, Leroy, Ills. CLIMAX job work is appreciated.

The new Spanish Minister in enroute for the United States. He is instructed to avoid friction with this government.

The Sugar Trust has taken out a distiller's license at Brooklyn and will shortly commence distilling spirits.

The Kentucky Educational Association will assemble in Lexington July 1st, and continue in session three days.

ESTILL county succeeded in making a bond and will carry her bond suit to the Court of Appeals.

MATCH ALIGNED for Governor is the latest.

MEASLES are raging in Adair county.

(For the Climax.)  
BRAVERY OF WOMEN.

(By Lady Cook, near Tennessee, C. Chaffin.)

It was said by an excellent Divine, "That though many discoveries have been made in the world of self-love, there is yet abundance of them 'incognito' left behind." It has pleased men to arrogate to themselves nearly the whole of human courage and to regard women as very timid and cowardly creatures when compared with themselves. Now we do not deny that some women occasionally have little affections which give a color to this opinion. These are seen at meeting harmless cows or oxen, as though they were ferocious bulls. They jump in terror on a chair at the sight of a mouse. All these, however, are errors of education, just as boys are taught from the cradle to despise girls for their supposed want of bravery, and grow to mankind without second thought. Yet Mandeville in his "Search into the Nature of Society," avers that "Man, as he is a fearful animal, naturally not rapacious, loves peace and quiet, and he would never fight, if nobody offended him, and he could have what he fights for without it." This may be true of men, but it is not true of women. But civilization gives so much skill and discipline to many of them, and men have learned to be quarrelsome, courageous and self-reliant. It would be natural to suppose the mothers and sisters of brave men would be brave also. We look for egotistical qualities in both sexes of other animals, and are not disappointed. Why should mankind be an exception? Why should it be imagined that men have all the courage and women a monopoly of timidity? Simply because of men's stupendous self-conceit. The majority have never given the subject a rational thought. They have excluded women from their own favorite fields for the display of their own superiority. But whenever women have had equal opportunities, they have proved themselves no despicable competitors with men in physical courage, and far ahead of them in moral fearlessness.

At a time like the present, when public attention is largely drawn to a comparative view of the qualities of both sexes, it may be profitable to draw attention to the bravery of women. We do not desire to undervalue the conspicuous valor of men. On the contrary, we are proud to recognize it to the full. We only wish to point out that women are capable of the same great quality to the dignity of both. It is, therefore, it should be encouraged in them as well as in men. If the men refuse, let women exert each other.

No one can doubt that moral courage is superior to physical. Men exceed in the latter, women in the former, and it is not desirable that this should be altered even were it possible. Yet it would add to the dignity of both if men were stronger morally and women physically. A modern historian says, "Moral and material facilities may alike be dormant, and they will certainly be so if men are wholly immersed in the gratification of their senses. Man is like a plant, which requires a favorable soil for the full exertion of its natural or innate powers." If men have been so, women should have, from the exercise of their physical faculties, it is certain they would have developed excess of physical powers?

Notwithstanding her social disadvantages in this respect, woman has made her mark in the annals of bravery. History affords numerous examples of great heroines, many of them too, at a time when her general position was that of a slave, but we can only note a few. Leana of Attica bore the severest torture without a word. Terebia, the potess, made the Argolic women fearless of death, and discomfited the Spartans. Theodora saved the Eastern Empire. Artemisia, Queen of the Persians, was slain fighting at the head of her troops. Boadicea encountered the veterans of Rome. The Maid of Orleans drove the English from France. Arria stabbed herself to encourage her husband to die. "See, it does not hurt, dear Papias," she said. The tales of martyrdom are fertile soil for heroic women. Young maidens of the most horrible death with glad contempt, if not with vehement joy. No fiendish tortures that devils could devise were able to shake the fortitude of numberless brave women. Whether under Nero or Bishops, under the Inquisition or the French Revolutionaries, it was woman who surprised and admiration that women died more bravely than the men.

With what grace and calmness, and infinite tenderness for others, did Anne Boleyn and Mary of Scotland lay their fair necks upon the block. Even the fearless Raleigh suffers by comparison, for their quietly dignified excellence his half-jocular comeliness.

When we come to physical self-sacrifice, to giving one's life to save the most dear to us, women stand almost alone. Whether to suck a poisoned wound, or to intervene and receive the assassin's dagger, or to nurse the wounded in the midst of battle, or to watch by the couch of a dying man, or to commit suicide to save her own, and her husband's honor, they have acted without a parallel on the part of men. Woman's life is stronger than her fears, and there is no sacrifice which she will not cheerfully make for him who aways her heart. What she does by impulse man feebly tries to do by calculation.

But it is in moral courage that woman shines. Just as the greater strength and training of man makes him physically superior, so the moral strength and training of woman makes him morally her inferior. In loyalty, truthfulness, chastity, fidelity, pity, sobriety, honesty and general perseverance in well-doing, she is immeasurably above him. This has been noticed by great writers of every age, and it would not be difficult to discover why she is so much man's moral superior. Mandeville thought it was because her brain was more accurately balanced. We think, however, that it is largely owing to a higher standard of moral conduct having been constantly demanded from her from remotest times. But she must insist upon further physical advancement, and man should look to his morals, that sexual harmony may result.

It is no wonder that the cowards and narrow-hearted among the men are bitterly opposed to the "New Woman." They see "the red of empire" slipping

from their grasp, and feel that their brute force and cunning cannot save them. Women are already men's moral superiors, and are fast becoming their intellectual equals. Their physique is improving more rapidly than the men's. Altogether, the outlook assures us of sexual equality at no far distant date. Whenever it arrives, it will give a universal vent to progress and mark a new and happier era for humanity, for right, not might, will govern, and the worst wear the crown. The brave women of the past and present will then be revered as the daring pioneers in the discovery of a New Heaven and a New Earth.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondents.)

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1895.  
The Treasury is today in better condition than it has been at any time since the present administration came into power. For some time there has been a steady increase in receipts both from customs and internal revenue, and they are expected to continue to increase rapidly along. Not the least gratifying thing about the situation is that it is now certain that no extra session of Congress will have to be called, even if the Supreme Court decides against the income tax, unless something now entirely unexpected shall make it necessary.

The Treasury will have ample money to pay all claims, and the arrangement made with the syndicate which bought the last issue of bonds has so far worked like a charm in keeping the gold in the Treasury.

Postmaster General Wilson formally took charge of his department yesterday. He was sworn in Wednesday afternoon by Chief Justice Fuller, the ceremony being witnessed by Mrs. Fuller, Miss Wilson, Mr. Bissell and a number of the officials of the department. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell expect to return to Buffalo in about three weeks. President and Mrs. Cleveland have invited them to spend a few days with them at "Woodlawn" before they leave.

Mr. H. H. Twissell, of Louisiana, who has been U. S. consul at Kingston, Canada, for nearly twenty years, reports to the State department a curious method of discrimination against Americans which has been recently put into effect by the Canadian authorities. Physicians residing near the boundary line between the United States and Canada have, for many years—ever since colonial days, in fact—practiced indiscriminately on both sides of the line, but those who live on the American side of the line have been notified by the Canadian authorities that they will no longer be allowed to visit patients living on the Canadian side. That is an application of the doctrine of protection that should be studied by Gov. McKinley and his disciples.

Washington was all torn up early in the week by the publication of a telegram from New York saying that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt—our own incomparable "Teddy"—was to withdraw his support from the temple of national self-service reform and become a member of the motley municipal aggregation which Mayor Strong is assembling in the name of reform in New York city. In short that "Teddy" was to retire from the Civil Service Commission to become a New York Police Commissioner. But Washington breathes easier now. We are not to lose the services of the several reasons why "Teddy" will not become a New York Police Commissioner. He says he does not wish to do so. And another somewhat important reason is that Mayor Strong has not asked him to.

Secretary Herbert believes there is much in a name, particularly when it comes to leading a nation for a new vessel. As soon as it was learned that the Secretary was about ready to take up the question of selecting names for the gunboats now being constructed at Newport News, Va., the pressure in favor of the cities which are competing for the honor began and it has steadily grown stronger, and the end is not in sight. The cities having active interest in the matter are Nashville, Chattanooga, Lexington, Ky.; Mobile, Norfolk, Niagara and Gloucester, and other may enter the good-natured contest. Three states have already put in applications to have their names given to one of the two battle ships authorized to be built by the last Congress—Rhode Island, Kentucky and Pennsylvania—but it is not likely that long time before those names are selected.

It doesn't require much foundation to build a sky-scraping cabinet resignation rumor. Mrs. Gresham happened to mention to a friend that she intended taking the Secretary away for a rest, in order that he might get a chance to recover his health, which has suffered on account of his hard work, and she was told that was enough. It was telegraphed in every direction that, owing to a serious difference in opinion between the President and Secretary Gresham, the latter would resign. There is no difference in opinion between the President and Secretary Gresham, and the latter has had no idea of resigning in the immediate future. It was merely a rumor, and although Mrs. Gresham would like him to do so, and has, it is said, exacted a promise of him that he will resign next winter if his health is not better than it is now. There is little doubt but that a rest will bring him around all right. That he thinks so himself was shown by his arranging to keep the Washington apartments occupied by himself and Mrs. Gresham right through the coming summer, which he expects to spend here, as the foreign complications are likely to make it necessary that either the President or the Secretary of State shall always be in Washington, and the President expects to go to Gray Gables early in June.

(For the Climax.)  
Florida.

The Soudrop was alluded to in "The Cracker's Lament," published in the CLIMAX some time since. It grows tall and has very small birds like the chestnut burr, each point like a needle, and is poisonous as a nettle to the flesh. Another kind grows low and has sharper, stiffer prickles. The bird is sandy and nearly always dumpy and loose, and the spur is longer than the wing.

I had one in my hand today. Like our old bull-nettle, they always manage to break off in your flesh, and are nearly transparent.

The cyprus trees are just putting out their feathery leaves. They usually grow only in low damp places, and sometime attain a great size.

Cassava (pronounced cas-sav'ah) was introduced several years ago from Brazil. It is a tuber, growing from six inches to two feet in length, and one to two and one-half inches in diameter. The top grows from one to three feet high, and branches out over a large space. It is woody, and from these "canes," as the top is called, come the next year's supply. They are broken into foot lengths and are used for making cassava bread.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

planted in the early spring. The roots are nearly all starch, indeed, they make an excellent starch. Most people use them for puddings, for which they are graded. It's pretty good after a good cook handles it.

I beg leave to leave the banana and pineapple 'till they leave out a little more. Most people are cutting off their orange and grapefruit trees. I think probably a third to a half of the smaller are entirely dead, and a quarter of the larger and a few larger ones higher up on the trunk. There will be no oranges in this country this year, but few next. It will probably be ten years before many are shipped from Florida. Most people think it takes a citrus five or six years to bear, though people here say twice that.

I will tell you of the gopher. He resembles the terrapin and turtle; lives "hole" on and in the land. I think he is a "harmless" "harmless" except to green peavines. His hole is usually at an angle of forty to fifty degrees, crooked slightly, and eight to twelve feet in length. The eggs are deposited in the sand at the opening. Then the skunks live on eggs.

Imagine a rat that lives in the ground and has jaw-pincers and you have an idea of a "salamander." They have as many lills as the prairie dogs, but no visible opening and do not come out. The "cooter" is a variety of turtle. I cannot undertake now to describe the hundred or more kinds of fish found in Florida waters. "Fish exist in sizes to suit the angler, from minnows to whales. Fish are caught by pressure and sold by weight; that is, they are caught by the gill and sold by the pound; but some times they are caught by weight—wait till you get a bite." We have plenty of any and all varieties, and you do not usually wait long for your bite, not of the expected fish, but of the cooked fish. Schools are closing for the year. I think next letter will be for the teachers, and deal with the schools of this state.

Nearly everyone here has a number of cattle. They feed on the prairies and in the forests. There is not as much expense in feeding fifty, as there is for one in Kentucky. In the spring and summer a lot is consumed on a piece of ground which is to be "fenced" next year, and the cows kept in this at night. Such a piece has been "cow-penned." The calves are usually let run with the cows until they are twelve to eighteen months old, part of this time out with them, the rest they are kept apart during the day or night. As a consequence, the cow does not calve more than half as often as our cows in Kentucky. Most cattle here are like the razor-back, "rough and ready." They are small and very cheap; a fine cow brings from \$18 to \$20, some may be bought at \$5 to \$8, while \$10 to \$12 is the general run. Sometimes a "cow gets hogged." She wanders too close to a marsh, and the soft ground lets her down until she is powerless to extricate herself. Many cattle have died here this winter. Col. Moberley's far-famed herd would refuse to dismount what our cows choose with avidity. The scrub is the cow for Florida until the people can rear her like a cow.

Somebody in Madison county has circulated a report that a man is starving, discouraged and committing suicide in consequence. All of this is a lie! There has been only one suicide that I can hear of in the state in three months. The State Health officer has promised to inform me of any and I will say more of this later on. In no place is nature more lush with her gifts, and living cheaper, and we can raise everything we need to eat. We can raise everything we need to eat, except wheat. There is no doubt some what harder times than usual, because of the freeze. Still we are not distressed or discouraged. Down with such lies and slanders!

A. CRACKER.

IS IT JINGOISM?  
John Bull Must "Fish or Cut Bait."

Uncle Sam Has Got His Foot in It And Must Uphold the Monroe Doctrine by Force of Arms on the High Seas. In Defense of Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, April 4.  
It is stated by persons in a position to speak with authority that as soon as Venezuela is convinced Great Britain has finally decided not to arbitrate or settle the boundary dispute, as suggested by the United States through Ambassador Lord Darnley, the Southern republic will regretfully but resolutely resort to what she regards as her last resource, a resort to force. Venezuela fully recognizes the great military strength of

Great Britain, but it is declared that her people are ready to see their homes and their cities desolated and laid in ashes rather than submit to what they regard as national dishonor. It is said that the contention with Great Britain is not so much one of territory as of the sentiment and honor involved. So firmly impressed, however, the people become with this, that opinion is expressed that they would rather see their country go out of existence than pass into the practical control of a foreign power.

Little doubt is felt under these circumstances that Venezuela will forcibly assert her rights to the disputed Orinoco territory as soon as Great Britain's rejection of a settlement is definitely communicated. This territory extends about 150 miles along the coast, running back thirty-five miles to what is known as the Seldene line. Through the middle of this strip runs the Orinoco river, commanding the commerce of it to the interior of South America. Great Britain is already well entrenched there with a naval station at the mouth of the river.

The interest of the United States in recent days. It began with the friendly suggestion through Mr. Bayard and a request from Congress that Great Britain submit the matter to arbitration. The United States squadron under Admiral General Meade was accorded an ovation at Venezuelan ports quite recently, and steps were taken to commemorate the

MONROE DOCTRINE by erecting a statue to President Monroe at the capital of Venezuela. Within recent days Venezuela has granted large concessions of the Orinoco country to the citizens of the United States. A strong hope seems to be entertained on the part of Venezuela that the United States will not stand idly by if a resort to force is made. It is understood that the position of Great Britain in declining the suggestion of the

UNITED STATES for the settlement of the trouble with Venezuela is substantially as follows: "First—Great Britain takes the position

**SWEET CAPORAL**  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
**SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE**  
Has stood the Test of Time  
MORE THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

that the question of arbitration was once before proposed by Venezuela. At that time the Foreign Office gave the subject most careful consideration and then submitted a reply embodying a proposition to arbitrate certain definite subjects of controversy. To this proposition Venezuela has never made a reply, either accepting or rejecting the proposed basis of arbitration. Under these circumstances it is not desirable to proceed to a second proposition of arbitration when the first remains unanswered.

Second—In any event, there are certain portions of territory to which Venezuela lays claim, which, under no circumstances, will be made the subject of arbitration, as they are recognized and established portions of the British domain, and are not, therefore, a subject on which the judgment of arbitrators could be invoked.

Third—The subject matter is one between Great Britain and Venezuela, so that the good offices of the United States are not regarded as essential to a settlement, as it is not understood that the United States has assumed a protectorate over Venezuela, or has other interests than that of a friendly power.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Post-Office at Richmond, Ky., for the week ending April 10, 1895:

George Adams, Amanda Harris, Miss Maggie Adams, Mrs. Laura Hays, Charles Neff, Mrs. Mary Reed, Mrs. Annie L. Atkinson, Isaac Miller, Ed Miller, Mrs. Kittie Bogie, John R. Bradshaw, Messrs. Brown, Bros., A. W. Sowards, Mrs. Ida Tudor, Melissa Warner, Miss Mattie Miller, Reuben Miller, Charles Cornelison.

Post-Office hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Money order and registered letter hours prompt, 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

## LIST OF PATENTS

Granted to Southern Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

R. J. Best, Shine N. C., Stone-engraving machine; C. P. Callaway, Louisville, Ky., Car-compelling; W. D. Carpenter, Hearn, La., Railway-gate; A. H. Cole, Newport News, Va., Weather-strip; W. H. Davis, Federalburg, Md., Shaft-tug; J. B. G. Donato, Opelousas, La., Apparatus for lifting water; J. Brown, Andover, Ala., Fork; A. Hege, Hicksville, Md., Shocking-machine; T. D. Kite, Savannah, Ga., Car-compelling; W. H. Lankford, Seneca, Ga., Horse-collar; T. W. Maher, Baltimore, Md., Shoe-protector; W. B. Mann, Baltimore Md., Dental chair; W. C. N. C., Scramble button; C. J. Mellin, Richmond, Va., Compound engine; J. R. Perifer, Christiana, Mo., Nut-lock; A. W. Finkle, Mosselle, Miss., Log-carrier; W. A. Tucker, Dayton, Tenn., Train-order box; G. Vyne North Wilkesboro, N. C., Nut-lock; F. P. White, Shalotte, N. C., Hammer; J. B. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., Scroll saw.

RICHMOND, KY., March 28th, 1895.  
Mr. J. W. Tread, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging receipt of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company's check for twenty-two hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-two cents (\$22,372.72) in settlement of policy No. 39,872, on the life of my late husband, George W. Mann, who died August 20th, 1887, I am pleased to say that it is just like finding that much money because the policy which was issued November 1st, 1887, had lapsed for non-payment of premium due November 1st, 1890. About sixteen months after my husband's death, when the policy was found among some old papers, upon the suggestion of a friend I wrote you asking if the policy had any value, and you can imagine my surprise when you informed me that the policy under its extension clause was in force at the time of my husband's death. I certainly have every reason

# THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, -- APRIL 10, 1895.

—Rev. J. I. Williams commenced a series of meetings at Doyleville Saturday.

—Miss Belle Tipton, of Estill county, and Mr. Stratton Kincaid, of Knoxville, Tenn., were married on the 27th ult.

—Ladies, do not neglect calling on Miss C. Hartman, at the Glyndon. She offers great attractions to lovers of fine millinery, and at reasonable rates.

—P. Hiley, of Vanhook Mill, Estill county, was bitten by a copperhead snake last week. He was fighting fire at the time which was raging in the woods near George Kincaid's.

—Fiscal Court met on Tuesday instead of Monday, as reported in the Register, and adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in May. This information we get from Squire Arner, and it is reliable.

—The following couples were united in the bonds of matrimony by Squire D. P. Arner at his store on Main street on the 3d inst: Mr. V. B. Foster to Miss E. L. Edwards and Mr. Henry C. Todd to Miss Nancy A. Arvine.

—Fat cattle are in demand in our local markets. Butcher cows have sold as high as 10 cents. Prices are higher than they have been since 1881. Being in your stock and get the cash, our present supply is getting tough. The farmer appears to be strictly "in the swim" this spring.

—At the regular anniversary meeting of Richmond Commandery No. 19 of the following officers were elected: Eminent Commander, D. P. Arner; Generalissimo, E. E. Mitchell; Captain, General C. H. Covington; Prelate, Wm. Bennett; Senior Warden, R. C. Crockett; Junior Warden, Charles Smith; Treasurer, J. A. Higgins; Recorder, J. Speed Smith; Standard Bearer, J. B. Willis; Sword Bearer, J. C. Morgan; Warden, T. Covington; Captain of the Guard, E. Ballard.

—Died, on Tuesday the 2nd inst., in the 64th year of his age Frank Schuller, a well-known colored citizen. Frank was one of the most reliable colored men in Madison county, honest and honorable in all his dealings, and one of the most prosperous an A. 1. citizen. The father of 17 children, 12 by his first wife and 4 by his last, of these survive him. One of his daughters is the sexton at the M. E. Church in this place. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, was a strong advocate of education. He was buried in the old Sander burying ground.

—The services in Christ Church (Episcopal) on Easter Sunday will be as follows: Morning prayer, Holy Communion and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sermon on the Resurrection by the Rector, from Rev. E. B. "I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, Amen, and I have the keys of hell and of death."

There will be a children's service opening with processionary hymn by the children at 4 p. m. Seats free at both services to which the public is cordially invited.

—The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the Pioneer district have accepted the invitation of the Richmond Union, to hold their seventh annual convention with them. It will begin Wednesday night, April 24, and will hold through the two following days.

The first night meeting will be given to the various welcomes and responses. The two following nights there will be business meetings which will be well provided for by the committee. Thursday and Friday will be given to regular routine work and business.

Carefully prepared papers on such subjects as The Voice of Science concerning Alcohol, The duty of Church Members to the Temperance Reform, and many other equally important subjects will be presented and carefully discussed.

Each union will give a report of the spirit and aims of our organization. These reports are one of the most helpful and interesting features of the convention.

The people of Richmond are cordially invited to attend not only the popular mass meeting, but all who can do so will be welcomed to our day sessions, where they may be able to get an insight of the spirit and aims of our organization.

I would remind our members to be prepared for the promise meeting that we all enjoy so much, and let us all be much in the spirit of prayer, these intervening days, that God may be in our midst and direct all our plans.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, Mrs. L. M. Dodge, Cor. Sec'y.

—Our Satisfaction Meeting. Rev. L. M. Pickett, assisted by his choir, Mr. — Carroll, is holding an extremely interesting series of meetings at the M. E. Church here. The meetings are well attended, especially the evening services, during which unless a person goes early it is sometimes hard to get a seat. Bro. Pickett is one of those earnest, eloquent speakers who is not afraid to tackle sin and deals the devil straight from the shoulder blows, backed up by the word of God. Several persons have professed the blessing of sanctification during the meetings and others have been converted, while many have been pricked to the heart on account of their sins.

On Sunday night he preached to a large audience of men and youths at the court-house, subject, "The Devil's Fishhook." In the course of the sermon of lecture he treated on various moralities, such as wearing, gambling, playing cards, Sabbath desecration, intemperance, and lastly on adultery and other sins of this character.

The entire sermon was deep and powerful in its effect. None present went away unconverted, and none but who acknowledged in their inmost heart the truth and justice of his remarks, and who did not at last resolve to lead better and purer lives. This kind of preaching is just what the people need and a reputation of the Sunday night sermon, or something akin to it will bear fruit for repentance. We are not prepared to endorse the theory of the church, but we believe that all men should lead more holy lives, and conform more fully to the teachings of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

The fruits of the efforts being made show the seal of God's approval in the conviction and conversion of souls. All Christians should lend their aid to promote the good work.

# Miss C. Hartman's Easter Preparations.

Great attractions in millinery, trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets. To those who associate "high grades" only with "high prices," qualities and prices of my offerings will be an agreeable surprise. Children's and misses' hats tastefully made and trimmed.

—Mrs. G. Shufhausen has just received a fine lot of flowers from Lexington which she offers for sale at her home on Third street.

—Attention is called to the opportunity offered by Lanny Clay for purchasing a valuable horse and lot on Main street in this city. See advertisement in another column.

—J. M. Shufhausen, Taylorsville, Ky., George's representative was presented with the medal by the judges at the oratorical contest at Lexington Friday.

Central University's representative, Robert S. Taylor, it was thought otherwise the winner but it was adjudged otherwise.

—False Alarm. A. S. Gott, who keeps a saloon on Main street, near the C. & O. depot, on Sunday night heard a mysterious noise, as he thought, on the inside of his saloon building and from the sound conjectured that a burglar was at work on his safe.

Word to this effect was passed around, Chief Deputy was notified and soon in posse of about 100 men surrounded the house, armed with shot guns and pistols, and a rush was made on the burglar. Nothing in any way resembling a burglar was found, but the noise continued, and upon close examination an old tin sign swinging in the wind and striking and obstructing entrance to the saloon, it being after twelve o'clock, Mr. Gott, of course, "set up the drinks" to the b—thirsty crowd.

—The Miller-Neal Tragedy. The killing of Ben C. Neal was a shock to his many friends in Madison county, many of whom being themselves to believe that he was guilty of conduct so base as to be deserving of the greatest punishment that can be inflicted on a human being, that of taking his life and sending him unprepared into the presence of his God.

Ben C. Neal was a most energetic business man and as such had no equal in Estill county. In his dealings, while always on the lookout for the making the best of a bargain, he was strictly honorable and his word was considered as good as his bond. During the four years in which he served as deputy collector under Hon. A. R. Burman his business was conducted with such fidelity as to win the encomium from Mr. Burman that he was one of the best men he ever knew.

The killing occurred on Monday, Green Miller, who done the shooting, confessed himself to the authorities on the same evening. Circuit Court was in session a special Grand Jury was impaneled Tuesday, and an indictment of manslaughter returned. The case was called for trial on Thursday and a jury obtained, the case tried and a verdict of not guilty rendered on Saturday.

Hon. A. R. Burman acted as attorney for the prosecution and E. B. Riddell for the defendant.

Not having been able to obtain particulars, other than general news from the daily paper, we can form no just conclusion as to the merits of the case. Both men were friends, and each respected by the community in which they lived. We can only regret the happening and again deplore the heinous practice of carrying concealed weapons. How many good men have been thus ruthlessly cut off as a result of this terrible practice and by the false idea of manhood, which renders such deeds not only possible, but in many cases, desirable on the part of the perpetrator.

We are not judging this case. Miller has been tried by a jury of his peers and found not guilty, thus throwing the onus of Neal's death upon himself. But without their pistols so convenient how differently the case might have been.

PEISONAL. Col. O. H. Chennault was over last week. Mr. Wade Walker went to Nicholasville yesterday.

Lucien E. Griggs, Mt. Sterling, was in town last Sunday. D. Shifflet has gone to the mountains buying cattle again.

Mr. G. E. Bradley is going to Lexington this week on a visit. Zona Cobb went to Bloomington, Ills., yesterday p. m. on business.

Mrs. G. Schafhausen has returned from a visit to friends in Lexington. Mrs. Judge W. H. Lilly, Irvine, was in the city Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Mary Moore and Mr. Robert McKee visited Miss Sallie Yates last week. John Reed was visiting friends and relatives at Dodge, Clark county, last week.

Col. T. B. Demaree will return with his family to Madison county in the near future. Mr. E. W. McCormack, of Waddy, was guest of J. W. Zaring and family recently.

W. W. Watts and family, who have been South through the winter, returned last week. Miss Mary E. Harber, who has spent the winter at Houston, Texas, has returned home.

Prof. L. V. Dodge, of Berea College, is spending some time in Ohio, in the interests of his college.

Rev. E. A. McClure and wife, of Lawrenceburg, made a short visit at the home of Mr. E. H. and wife last week.

Miss Mayme and Lena Baldwin entertained a few friends last Wednesday in a delightful manner.

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# State in the interests of his insurance company, is now at home.

Mr. G. F. Bradley, employed as a carpenter on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, was taken sick and returned to his home here on Saturday.

Deputy Collector Thomas Austin, of Lancaster, accompanied by Messrs. Burton and Collier left Monday for a raid among the moonshiners of Eastern Kentucky.

Silas T. Green, one of Richmonds oldest and most respected citizens, is we regret to learn, very sick with an attack of pneumonia. At his age, 84 years, the chances for his recovery are doubtful.

Geo. W. Todd has moved from Speedwell to Brassfield where, with his brother, he will engage in business at D. G. Martin's depository. Brassfield should and will be a good business point. The CLIMAX wishes success to the new enterprise.

Misses Jessie Taylor and Dovie Letcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Middleton, Dr. L. H. Blanton, Harry Blanton, Dr. T. J. Taylor, John D. Feeney, Jr., P. F. Adams, Jr. and several others attended the oratorical contest at Lexington last Friday night.

Miss Maggie Good, of Richmond, who is employed as governess in the family of Mr. James Goins, Millville, Ky., will spend next week with her parents in Richmond. She will be accompanied on her visit by Miss Minnie Goins—Frankford Rombold.

Miss Myrtle French, of Richmond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Everett Hingely, at Highland street. Col. Sam Stone returned, a few days ago, from a trip through the mountains and feels sure that he will secure the entire vote of Eastern Kentucky for Auditor—Winchester Sun.

Sunday last was the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Riley Spears, a well-known resident of Jessamine county, and at her beautiful home in Spears was gathered a number of friends and relatives, who sat down to dinner together in the spacious dining room, decorated with smilax and japonica. In the center of the table nestled a pretty little lake surrounded by fresh green moss, on which floated a Venetian gondola bearing the time honored tripartite cake, the handiwork of the charming neices, Miss Virginia and Marie Messick. The usual hospitality of the Spears family was displayed to the pleasure of all those present.—Scupper, April 3d.

—The students made a good day of the short vacation. Many visited the pinacles, knobs and caves, while others worked, rode horse-back, and some of the girls made a visit to Drip Rock and other places in the mountains.

Some of the young men engaged in a fox chase last week. Messrs. Doolittle and McLaren were the foxes, chased by eighteen other young men. The foxes carried a log of paper cut in small pieces, which were scattered by the way as they ran, that the hunters might keep on the trail. At a steady pace the hunters chased their prey up hill and down until they reached Blue Lake, where one of the beasts was caught. The other one having exhausted his supply of paper, the chase ended and the boys returned home, having gone a distance of about 12 miles.

John C. Warren is very low with typhoid fever. Ploving is booming in this section of the county.

Irvine Closure was visiting friends at this place last Sunday. Ben Evans passed through here last Sunday enroute for Jessamine county.

Malala Walters, of Jessamine county, is visiting her father, Vincent Oliver, of this place. Dr. Perkins is having his house weather-boarded and celled. John Sanders is doing the work.

Robert Reagan has just returned from Cincinnati, where he bought a large stock of spring goods.

Eliska Warren cut a bound tree that made two thousand slats, two cords of wood and two hundred posts.

W. T. Wylie killed five snakes the other day all in one pile, and it was not a very good day for snakes either.

Ashford Wylie and Simpson Warren make old Reynard "get up and git" about six nights out of every week.

The steambath with saw mill attached has arrived at Paint Lick where it will stay for a few days to see if they can get sawing to do. It will pass on up the river. It belongs to Baker.

The farmers are busy preparing for their crops. C. H. Baker proposed to one citizen to swap horses, offering him four for one.

Most all the sheep owners in this locality have sold their flocks at various prices.

W. O. Anderson sold a nice bunch of hogs to John Galway, of Paint Lick, for \$125 per hundred. "GIRSE JACK."

Died of childhood fever, April 4th, 1895, Mrs. John Cates.

Born to Mrs. Joe. Williams, a son, the tenth child, eighth son. Joe says boy isn't a poor man best. By the way he is cleaning up his farm. He means to make his boys self-sustaining. Joe is right.

Elder D. G. Combs closed the Bear Wallow meeting Thursday night. Several additions.

Ties will be loaded again this week. Considerable mail mixed with the heavy rain Sunday evening.

Work on the foundation of the new church has begun. A party went to Muddy Creek fishing Saturday night—fisherman's luck.

The harbor got hold of Uncle Billy Carr and he looks 20 years younger, but Aunt Susan says she's here yet.

J. M. Osborn is on the sick list. C. A. Nicola, of Cleveland, Ohio, has returned home after a stay here of about ten days.

Miss Ella Harrison, of Logan, spent Saturday with Misses Annie and Alice Richardson.

C. T. Soper contemplates tearing away his old saw mill and erecting a larger one to meet his growing lumber trade.

Miss Sallie Broeding, who has been teaching a school at Miller's school house, has gone to her home in Washington county.

A. B. Asher, of Big Creek, was here last week to contract to furnish logs to parties here. He is an uncle of Ike M. Asher, of this place.

# ready raised barn, in their minds, which will no doubt soon materialize.

The little daughter of Mr. Fillmore Richards who has been suffering from nervous affection is being treated by Dr. Green, of New York City, and prospects are that she will soon be restored to health.

"The many different types of mankind it took to make a world" was suggested to me this week, when I heard a little boy say his father was going to get cord to record his bed. He must be of the antique type.

The spring term of school opened Wednesday. Pearl Gott has returned to his Michigan home.

What's the matter with the young man who is engaged to two girls.

Mr. Carlock is entertaining a sister and a friend from Buffalo.

Prof. Dodge has gone to Ohio, where he will remain several months.

Rev. Passo will soon remove to the Lester property recently vacated by P. B. Lewis.

Tutor Clay Herrick has returned from the East, where he has been in the interest of the college.

Miss Yosse, from Indianapolis, is spending a few days with our lady principal, Miss Freeman.

Mr. E. Guy Tankersley has gone to Richmond for a few months, much to the regret of a certain young lady.

Miss May Preston, of Berea, eloped with Thos. Thorp to Tennessee last night where they were married and where they will remain in the future.

Miss Junie Searey is suffering much with a lame foot, caused by her horse falling down with her as she was on her way to Paint Lick a few days since.

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# Dunlap, of Jeffersonville, Ind., takes his place.

The Newby correspondent for the Pan-graph happens to announce that a "drummer" put in his appearance at that place. Does the appearance of a commercial traveler startle the community there so as to arouse and excite the "newspaper man" and cause him to record the happening in print and have it heralded throughout the land? Here drummers are as plentiful as loafers who congregate around "Capt. Pott's office" or "River" John Heathman's much heralded blacksmith shop.

Mr. Cochran preached here last Saturday night and the following Sunday morning. He presented his subjects in a masterly manner and it is hoped that beneficial results will follow from the thoughts suggested. Rev. Otto Williams of Lexington, came over Saturday according to arrangements to preach on Sunday at 11 a. m. But Mr. Cochran who also came down Saturday from Richmond occupied the pulpit. The community regrets the conflicting appointments. These two able and zealous young men are working earnestly for the salvation of souls, persuading sinners that "the flesh and blood cannot be saved" as is promised, and that "all flesh shall see the salvation of God," and they will find while reviewing their labors in future years that "as many as were ordained to eternal life believed." "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Mrs. Drury Osborn, of Fortworth, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Baker and family.

Rev. Otto Williams, of Lexington, preached at Forest Hill, about two miles from here, at 3 p. m. Sunday.

A Sunday-school has been organized here with A. E. Rood as Superintendent, and it is useless to say that with him in charge it will progress lively.

J. W. Masters, of Perkins, last county court-day applied to the Madison county court for merchants license to retail whisky by the quart which was granted him.

EDUCATIONAL. Buffalo has forty-nine public school and eight more are in process of erection. The number, however, one is to take the place of the building which is to be abandoned, making the number of school buildings for the coming year, fifty-six.

The building of six more school houses has also been recommended by Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of education and the new buildings will in all probability be immediately begun.

The present High School building and its annex are already overcrowded, so a new High School building, to be a model of its kind, is soon to be erected on Masten Park, at a cost of not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Nine hundred and eighty-seven free text books are supplied in the day school and next year provision will be made to furnish them for the night schools also.

There are thirteen night schools in session during the school year, twelve of which are held in the public school buildings and one in the High School. Free text books are supplied in the day school and next year provision will be made to furnish them for the night schools also.

The compulsory education law, which is operative in New York state, is strictly enforced in Buffalo. Special agents are employed by the department of education to look after the children from the streets and force their parents to send them to school. A truant school is soon to be erected, where delinquent pupils will be sent.

The method of teaching music and drawing has been changed and this work is now done according to the latest and most improved methods.

Special teachers in these branches are employed to lay out the work for the grade teachers and instruct them how to teach their pupils. These special teachers visit the schools constantly and keep a strict surveillance over the work.

A special teacher is also employed as supervisor of the primary grades. She meets the teachers of these grades monthly and gives them talks on the best methods to employ in presenting subjects to their pupils. Her services have done much to improve the quality of teaching in the lower grades.

Manual training is being introduced into the routine work of the public schools, and the results of this gradual introduction have been highly satisfactory.

Of the ten kindergartens now established in Buffalo, six of the ten teachers in charge are paid by the city, and the kindergarten work is partly under the jurisdiction of the department of education, partly in the control of the Buffalo Free Kindergarten Association.

One of the free kindergartens is located in a public school building and it is only a matter of a short time when the free kindergarten system will form a part of the public school work.

Kindergarten teachers employed by the city are obliged to qualify before the board of school examiners and are appointed from an eligible list furnished by the board to the superintendent of education.

In speaking of the educational methods employed in Buffalo the commendable work of the board of school examiners must not be overlooked.

This board consists of five members, who are appointed by the mayor, one for each year, for a term of five years. The board has two duties to perform.

First, it examines all candidates for positions as teachers, makes out a certified list of the successful competitors. From this list the superintendent of education must make his appointments.

Second, it inspects all the public schools at least twice a year and renders an annual report of their condition to the Common Council.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

The county Superintendents have received one-half of the remainder or one-fourth of the last month salary due the county.

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**IVORY SOAP**  
IT FLOATS  
FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.  
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CHICAGO.

teachers. Several of the teachers called upon Mrs. Millon last Saturday and received their money. The others will be promptly served when it is convenient for them to call.

About sixty choice volumes have been purchased for the Madison County Teachers' Library. The committee is still selecting books and when the balance of the subscriptions have been collected, fully as many more books will be added.

The representatives of the Courier-Journal have placed about twenty-five sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica with the teachers of the county. This is a good investment and is one evidence of a general literary awakening. More educational journals are taken, more books have been purchased and read by teachers than was ever the case before. They have at last realized that this is necessary in order to keep up with the demands of the profession.

We often wonder if the reading circle in other counties has been so industrious as in Madison? Judging from the number of manuscripts which are already filed in the county superintendent's office we have fully one hundred and fifty of these papers. The books recommended for the circle have been generally read and digested not only by teachers but by those who are contemplating teaching.

Prof. Waldrop, Principal of Elliott Institute, who is conducting quite a successful normal class now will open a summer normal for teachers, beginning June 3d and continuing for eight weeks, which will be free to them. The interest in this school is growing and we hope he may make a great success of it.

He has labored from the beginning under adverse circumstances. Mr. Waldrop is an energetic man and a good teacher, and deserves a fair patronage from the people of this county and especially in the vicinity of Kirksville, where the Elliott Institute has been such an important factor for many years.

The State Teacher's Association will meet at Lexington, Ky., June 26, 27 and 28. All Kentucky teachers should be in attendance.

A REPORT FROM THE COLORED SCHOOL. Principal of colored city school, Jas. A. White, makes the following report: We have an enrollment of 375 pupils with an average daily attendance for the month of March of 215, being less by 32 than the attendance during the fall and winter months.

Visiting the lower departments Friday the 23d inst., I stopped first with Miss Mackey, teacher in first grade. I heard three classes while Miss Mackey was busily engaged otherwise and found her pupils able to use the blackboard and the elementary chart. She has the qualities of a good teacher.

I visited the department in which Mrs. J. A. Gwynn is teacher. I let Mrs. Gwynn rest while I heard recitations in reading, spelling, geography of Kentucky and physiology. Here I find teacher and pupils well awake. One may imagine what an effort is put forth if there is a probable chance for promotion by the Principal. Stopping with this grade next I expected, I was rather late when I entered the fourth grade. Unfortunately for me I found the teacher dismissing her grade. I would have called

